

EDITED BY
J. C. C. FEATHERSTON AND JAMES A. HOYT.

TERMS:
One copy one year, invariably in advance, \$1.00.
Advertisements inserted at moderate rates; liberal
deductions made to those who will advertise by the
year.

Court Calendar for the Western Circuit.

RETURN DAYS.		
Abbeville, September 15, Greenville, October 6.		
Anderson, " 22, Spartanburg, " 13.		
Pickens, " 29, Laurens, " 20.		
SITTINGS OF COURT.		
Abbeville, October 1, Greenville, October 22.		
Anderson, " 8, Spartanburg, " 29.		
Pickens, " 15, Laurens, November 5.		

See the card of COTHRAN, JEFFERS & Co.,
Factors and Commission Merchants of Charleston.

The Air Line Eagle.
This is the title of a new paper at Gainesville,
Ga., edited by W. H. MITCHELL, formerly of this
State and a graduate of the Citadel. The Eagle
is quite neat in its appearance, and is conducted
with spirit and ability. We gladly exchange.

Hon. Robert Toombs.
We have observed a notice for some days posted
in our village that this gentleman will deliver a
speech at Hartwell, Ga., on Thursday of this week,
upon politics generally, and in favor of Brecken-
ridge and Lane. Were it not for religious meet-
ings beginning in our District on that day and the
military reviews, we feel confident that large num-
bers of our citizens would attend, but the occa-
sions mentioned will prevent them gratifying a
strong desire to hear one of Georgia's best orators.

Atlanta Medical College.
Among the recent graduates of this institution,
we are pleased to notice the names of our friends,
E. M. BROWN and THOS. H. SANDERS, of this Dis-
trict. They have our best wishes for success in
their profession.

We learn that there were over two hundred stu-
dents during the past term in this College, and
that its prospects are in every way brightening.
The efforts to establish a Medical College of high
order in the prosperous city of Atlanta have met
with flattering encouragement, and we predict for
it still more rapid growth into popular favor.

Our Contributors.
We feel much indebted for the kindness of those
friends who have numbered themselves among our
corps of contributors. Several have long expe-
rience as newspaper correspondents, and whatever
emanates from their pens is always read with in-
terest. We cheerfully welcome their effusions,
and trust to hear from them often.

Where are others who have promised to indite
something for our readers? There is space for all,
and we await anxiously the fulfillment of your
promise. Among those who have thus promised,
we are pleased to number several of the gentle
sex; and we take this occasion to say, that none
will be more heartily welcomed or appreciated,
and we are sure none will better grace our columns.

Further Insurrection Movements.
On our fourth page this week will be found an
account of insurrectionary excitements in several
Southern States, in addition to later news from the
State of Texas. There seems to be unusual vigil-
ance elsewhere, and it may not be out of place
that we utter a word of timely precaution to our
citizens. We anticipate nothing of the sort, neither
have we any grounds for suspicion; but if other
communities, hitherto in the enjoyment of peace
and quiet, have been lately disturbed, does it not
argue that we are equally liable to the torch of the
insendiary, incited to his work by abolition emissar-
ies? At any rate, an increased vigilance on our
part will do no harm, and may perhaps avert diffi-
culties similar to those in other communities. In
these troublous times, we cannot be too careful of
the interests all have at stake.

New Cotton Gin.
Mr. JOHN WILSON of this place, has completed a
Gin suited to the picking of the Sea Island or long
staple cotton. A speedy process of ginning this
cotton has been a desideratum by the growers of
it, and has prevented its cultivation to any consid-
erable extent. Those in our community most com-
petent to judge, pronounce Mr. Wilson's Gin far
preferable to any now in use. Some of the most
ingenious minds in Yankeeedom have labored to in-
vent that which Mr. Wilson's genius has ac-
complished. However much our country may be
reproached for its want of scientific and mecha-
nical knowledge, it should be a reason for exulta-
tion that we have one man among us who is pre-
eminently entitled to the distinction of a scientific
mechanic.

It is much to be regretted that we have not
many more such men in our country. It is not
for a want of native genius that she has them not,
but for a want of encouragement to persons en-
gaged in mechanical pursuits. The workmen who
fill this world with comfort, power and beauty, are
not honored and appreciated as they should be.
The time has come when the full perception of
this truth should impress society with a new form
of economic polity. Mechanical pursuits should re-
ceive an impulse that will drive them into the as-
cendant in the distribution of personal vocations,
then the prejudice that has hitherto fostered the
pride of professional pre-eminence will cease to
exist. The triumphs of the bar and the medical
theatre have won many votaries to the professions;
but we know of no triumph of genius gathered in
these fields that lay as high claims to usefulness
and dignity as those achieved in the mechanical
art. The highest glories of jurisprudence and
physic challenge no renown above the glories of
the steam engine, the cotton mill and the tele-
graph.

Whilst society recognizes these opinions, a cor-
responding duty presses upon the mechanical por-
tion of the community. The first demand is cul-
tivation. They should thoroughly ground them-
selves in the principles of mechanics. They
should study natural science, and should not only
be able to perform the work of the artisan, but to
explain and apply the principles that govern in
mechanics. We want the men who can convert
the secret forces of nature into the working forces
of practical mechanism, and with these subdue
want, ignorance and vice.

A CAMDEN ARCHITECT.—We are pleased to learn
that our enterprising young friend and fellow-cit-
izen, Mr. A. Y. Lee, Architect, has received a thir-
teen thousand dollar contract in Columbia—the
extension of Trinity Church—and will soon enter
upon the work. This is a tangible proof of the
appreciation in which Mr. Lee is held abroad.—
Journal.

LOCAL MATTERS.

THE PALMETTO RIFLEMEN.—According to notice
given through the village papers last week, this
corps was regularly organized on Saturday last by
the election of officers. The following gentlemen
were chosen—the two first named by acclamation,
in consequence of their active exertions to bring
about the organization of the Company:
Captain—JAMES H. WHITNER.
First Lieutenant—W. W. HUMPHREYS.
Second Lieutenant—JOHN PETER BROWN.
Third Lieutenant—C. E. EARLE.
Surgeon—H. C. COOLEY, M. D.

Thus officered, there can be no doubt as to the
success and permanent establishment of a corps of
citizen soldiery excelled by none. The uniforms,
it is understood, will be ordered at once.

By an order from the Captain, in another place,
members are required to assemble on next Satur-
day for drill. It is desirable that every Rifleman
should be in attendance. The commanding officer
will at that time appoint the non-commissioned of-
ficers, which appointments are to be confirmed by
the Company.

THE REVIVALS AGAIN.—The meetings in progress
for the last several weeks in our place have
continued up to this time, with increased success.
Since our last, upwards of thirty have connected
themselves with the Baptist Church, and several
with the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches.—
Altogether, about one hundred persons have joined
the people of God in less than four weeks. What
a blessed outpouring of the Holy Spirit!
The meeting at the Baptist Church will continue
during the present week, we believe.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—Prof. J. H. CARLISLE,
of Wofford College, will deliver a Temperance Lec-
ture in the Court House this evening, at 8 o'clock.
The public will receive a rare treat in hearing the
Lecture from Prof. C., as he is regarded one of the
first men of his age in the State.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—The following gentlemen
were, on yesterday, elected Intendant and Wardens
of the town of Anderson, for the ensuing year:
Intendant.
Gen. SAM'L M. WILKES.
Wardens.—C. C. LANGSTON, S. BLECKLEY, Dr. P.
A. WILHITE, E. W. BROWN.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—We observe that the neat
and tasty edifice which has been in course of con-
struction for our Episcopal friends for the last few
months, is fast approaching completion. It will be
quite an addition to that part of town, which bids
fair to surpass any other in point of beauty, taste
and elegance. The Church will probably be dedi-
cated within a month or so.

Correspondence of the Intelligencer.
CUMMING, GA., Sept. 3, 1860.
Dear F.: As we are to take in politics, and as
a political controversy between us might not be in-
teresting to your readers, I forbear prosecuting
my defence of Judge Douglas through your col-
umns, and therefore will devote this article to a
more congenial theme—the theme of
HOPE.

Hope! Heaven born! upon thy pinions we soar
with electric speed, to hover 'neath the wings
of the throne of God! Thou art the Christian's an-
chor, his cable—his ladder which reaches unto
Heaven, thereby giving him an opportunity to
foretaste the joys and felicities in waiting for the
finally faithful.

Hope—it opens to the enraptured gaze the glorious
magnificence of Heaven, and raises the veil
which ordinarily screens the holy of holies from
view, and priest-like, steps unawed, unbewildered
and unbedazzled by the Shekinah which illumi-
nates the sanctum of the Godhead. It is a twink-
lingly bright, effulgent star which as unerringly
indicates a haven of eternal rest, as did the star in
the East, indicate to the wise men that in the
place over which it was hovering, there the Babe of
the world which he found. Assured by hope, the
Christian struggles on in his warfare with a tempt-
ing and unfriendly world, patiently enduring all
things, for that he knows ere long he will triumph
over all opposition, and realize the brightest
of the bright visions that open to his mental view.
Hope also stirs the warrior's arm, and leads
him on to deeds of valor, glory and renown. It
was this which lighted the heroes of 76 in the
darkest days of the revolution, while they were
struggling for the independence we now enjoy.
In those days, so trying to the souls of men, hope
invigorated every truly loyal colonist's arm, and
surrounded him with a halo of glory unequalled by
any that ever encircled a kingly brow.

It was under the soul-inspiring influence of this
heaven-born principle that the illustrious Henry
was enabled to prophesy correctly that the next
breeze from the North would bring to Virginians
the clash of resounding arms, and to exclaim with
a moral intrepidity truly sublime, "Give me liberty
or give me death."

The same principle inspired the mind and the
pen of Jefferson while writing the great truths,
immortal as immortality itself, contained in the
Declaration of Independence.

Inspired by this principle, the sage compeers of
the Continental Congress sat in council, devising
means for the prosecution of the revolutionary war.
Hope gave us our country by inspiring Colum-
bus—it gave us freedom from tyranny by nerving
the arms and hearts of our ancestors—it gave us
our Constitution, and the free institutions under
which we live—all of which have been transmitted
to us with the solemn injunction that they are
ours to enjoy and maintain, and to transmit unim-
paired to future generations. Will we do it? In
the present crisis, how can we? I answer by
looking on the bright side which hope always pre-
sents, and if the dark side should turn up, by
trying to make that bright also. This we should
do in religion, morals and politics, as well as in
every relation or condition of life. We should try
to make all things bright by hope, and if we can-
not, then we should still hope for the best, and
ever be prepared for the worst. SYDNEY.

APPLICATION FOR BAIL.—On Saturday last, the
prisoners, John F. Witcoskey and John S. Grimes,
charged with wilfully and maliciously burning the
dwelling and store occupied by them in the vil-
lage of Branchville, were brought up under a writ
Habeas Corpus before his Honor Judge T. W.
Glover, at Orangeburg. The prisoners were re-
presented by T. H. Cooke, Esq. After hearing the
return of the Sheriff, and the affidavits both for
and against the prisoners, his Honor said that he
would make known his decision on Monday follow-
ing.

We learn since that his Honor has granted bail
to both of the prisoners.—Orangeburg Southern.

ALARMING.—We learn that the store of Mr. Raw-
linson at Ebenezer, in this District, was broken in-
to by some person or persons a few nights ago.
A keg of powder, a bag of shot, several boxes of
cups and some fifteen dollars in money, were tak-
en! This is alarming.—Yorkville Enquirer.

For the Intelligencer.

"Donec gratus eram tibi."—HORACE.

DEAR HOYT: While reading the other day, we
came across the following translation of a canzo-
nette of Horace, by Mr. Gladstone, the representa-
tive of scholarly, accomplished England. Who of
our would-be American statesmen, in this day,
possess the same loving scholarship and grace of
language? Not one, to their shame be it said.
It is the famous Ode IX, "Donec gratus eram
tibi."

HORACE.
While no more welcome arms could twine
Around thy snowy neck than mine,
Thy smile, thy heart, while I possess'd
Not Persia's monarch lived as blest'd.

LYDIA.
While thou dost feed no rival flame,
Nor Lydia next to Chloe came;
O then thy Lydia's echoing name
Excelled e'en Ili's Roman fame.

HORACE.
Me now Thracian Chloes sways,
Skilled in soft lyre and softer lays;
My forfeit life I'll freely give,
So she my better life may live.

LYDIA.
The son of Ornytus inspires
My burning breast with mutual fires;
I'll face ten several deaths with joy
So fate but spare Thurius boy.

HORACE.
What if our ancient love awake,
And bound us with its golden yoke;
If auburn Chlois I resign,
And Lydia once again be mine?

LYDIA.
Though brighter than a star is he,
Though rougher than the Adriatic sea,
And fickle as light cork, yet I
With thee would live—with thee would die.

Anderson, S. C.
For the Intelligencer.

The Lamar System of English Grammar.

No. 2.
MESSRS. EDITORS: It has been shown in a pre-
vious article that Mr. Lamar has used his dissection
knife upon the Verb, bisecting it at the auxiliary
junction, transforming the auxiliary into a partici-
pal Verb, and the principal into a perfect partici-
ple—reducing the number of Tenses to three, and
destroying the passive Verb entirely.

Now, sirs, we lay it down as an incontrovertible
proposition, and challenge any or all of the advo-
cates of Mr. Lamar's System of Grammar, or Mr.
Lamar himself, or him and "all" combined, to
show to the contrary—that the English Verb has
six Tenses, because it has six different forms by
which "an action, state or being" may be affirmed
of its subject, each indicating different Times, as
it relates to the subject and time of the speaker;
that these different inflections, modifications or
variations of the Verb are caused by the different
relations that the Time of the Verb bears to the
Time of the speaker; and that these different vari-
ations are called the Tenses of the Verb, signifi-
fying in Grammar the Times of the Verb, not that
the term Tense literally means Time, but because
it is derived from *tendo*, the literal signification of
which is, to stretch, extend or vary. Hence, the
stretching, extending or variation of the Verb to
show its different Times.

We will, in the next place, give the reader one
of Mr. Lamar's model sentences, "He has writ-
ten."

"PARSING.—It is a Pronoun of the third per-
son singular number masculine gender, *not* sub-
ject of has; *has* is a Verb in the present tense,
third person singular number, and agrees with he;
written is a perfect participle and refers to he."

Now is not this supremely ridiculous—an out-
rage upon common sense—an insult offered to the
intelligence of the age—to attempt to thrust such
nonsensical stuff as this down the throats of the
people, and then, to cap the climax, have the bra-
zen, unheard-of effrontery to call it Grammar—
yea, philosophical Grammar, "founded upon reason
and common sense," when every one can see one
single, indirect glance that it is a perfect burlesque
upon "common sense," and founded upon the very
quintessence of nonsense!

Now we take the position that it is a Grammat-
ical impossibility, in at least a four-fold sense, for
"written" in this sentence to be a participle.

In the first place, Mr. Lamar's own definition of
the Verb is proof of the highest possible order,
that "written" in this sentence should not be
parsed or "disposed of" as a participle, for his
definition of the Verb is in these words: "A
Verb is a word that expresses the action, state or
being of the subject;" and cannot every one see,
who has discriminative qualities sufficient to dis-
tinguish "Lamar's Practical Grammar" from
Morse's Electric Telegraph, that it is "written,"
and not "has," "that expresses the action of the
subject," in this, his model sentence; and that
"written" should be parsed as a Verb, because it
performs the very identical office that Mr. Lamar
tells us the Verb performs. It is an impossibility
in the second place, because this form of the Verb,
when used as a participle, always has a passive
signification, and consequently cannot possibly be
used in an active sense as "written" is, in this sen-
tence. It is an impossibility in the third place,
because it obliterates the line of demarcation be-
tween the Verb and Participle, making the parti-
cipial existence of this form of the Verb depend
entirely upon form, when in reality it is not the
form that infuses into it its participial existence,
but the manner in which it is expressed of its sub-
ject. Whenever this form of the Verb is affirmed
or predicated of its subject, so as to constitute a
complete proposition, it is then a Verb, and can-
not possibly be any other part of speech, because
it does the very thing that the whole grammatical
world, and Mr. Lamar besides, informs us the
Verb does; but on the contrary, whenever this
form of the Verb is assumed of its subject, so as
not to constitute a complete proposition, it is then
a participle, and cannot possibly be any other
part of speech, because it performs the very iden-
tical office that the whole Grammatical world, and
Mr. Lamar besides, tells us the Participle per-
forms. It is an impossibility in the fourth and
last place, because when this form of the Verb as-
sumes its participial office, it has a passive signifi-
cation, and its Time is always that of the principal
Verb in the sentence; and hence, as Mr. Lamar
makes "has" in this sentence the principal Verb,
and in the present tense Absolute, it follows as
clearly and unequivocally, according to the Lamar
system, as that two and two make four, that his
combination, or Tense of the Verb, does not mean
what those who use the English language as a ve-
hicle for thought, imagine it does, and is only after
all a superfluous tautologous expression, which,
when pruned of its redundancy, is only equivalent
to "I write."

We will in our next give Mr. Lamar's Rules,
which he has given to enable the student to know
when to use his three discarded Tenses, showing
their absurdity and impracticability.
W. H.

The health of Hon. W. Porcher Miles is stated
to be improving at Newport.

News Summary.

Gen. William Duane Wilson, secretary of the
Iowa Agricultural Bureau, in a letter to the Bur-
lington Hawkeye, estimates the yield of wheat in
that State at 18,500,000 bushels.

Gen. Leslie Combs, just elected clerk of the
court of appeals of Kentucky, is nearly eighty
years old.

The last overland mail stage which left San
Francisco carried away six thousand nine hundred
and ninety-two letters.

Senator Toombs announces himself as a candi-
date for the White House of Georgia, in case Lin-
coln is elected.

The Hon. Wm. Pennington, the present Speaker
of the House of Representatives, declines being a
candidate for re-election to Congress from the 5th
district of New Jersey.

They have discovered a wonderful cave, full of
air holes, on the Eucetta Creek, in Alabama. It is
six miles long.

Senator Latham, the most influential man in Cal-
ifornia, has taken the stump for Breckenridge and
Lane.

Col. Fortes, of Kansas notoriety, has turned up
in Sicily, where he enjoys the confidence of Gar-
ibaldi, and occupies an important military position.

The corner-stone of the principal building of the
University of the South, will be laid with appro-
priate ceremonies at University Place, Franklin
county, Tenn., on the 10th of October.

A letter written by Hon. B. H. Hill, of Georgia,
says: "If Mr. Douglas, or any man holding his
views, shall be chosen to administer this govern-
ment, his very choice will be a declaration that there
is no government for the slaveholder."

A correspondent of the Chester Standard nomi-
nates Wade Hampton, Esq., as a candidate for
Congress, in opposition to the Hon. W. B. Boyce.
One of the arguments used by the writer in favor
of Col. Hampton is, that "he is in no way tainted
with the heresy of secession."

Maj. Donaldson, of the United States Army, has
presented to the Maryland Agricultural Society two
"four-horned rams," captured from the Nava-
jo Indians. He says that the breed of sheep have
six and seven horns on each head.

The census marshal, the other day, found in one
family in Boston, a lady aged forty-eight years,
with a son aged thirty-six years, and a second hus-
band of thirty years. She had been a very young
mother, and by a very young husband she had
the forethought to provide well for old age.

An Iowa exchange says: "A lot of runaway
slaves passed through Iowa City recently on the
underground railroad on their way to Canada.—
They were under the conductors of a brother of
Coppie, who was executed at Harper's Ferry for
his active complicity in the John Brown raid. His
brother is in a fair way for the same destiny."

Col. A. L. Dearing, of Edgefield, who was an-
nounced a candidate for Major General, has been,
in consequence of ill health, called from the State,
and for this reason has withdrawn from the race.

A bronze statue of the late Sir John Franklin is
about to be erected at Shillsby, Lincolnshire, the
birth-place of the Arctic explorer.

Major Culbertson, who has just come from the
Rocky Mountains, says that the head waters of the
Missouri and Columbia rivers are so near together
that he at one time drank from the Missouri on the
east side of the Rocky Mountains, and a half hour
afterwards from the Columbia on the Pacific.

The Rev. A. Bewley, Methodist superintendent
and missionary in Texas, was hung by a mob a
short time since, on the charge of being an aboli-
tionist. The New York Christian Advocate says
he was a devoutly pious and inoffensive man.
We suppose the Advocate would consider a man
quite "inoffensive" and "pious" if he should set
all the slaves at the South to murdering their mas-
ters.

There are three State elections during the present
month—in California, Vermont and Maine. The
election in Vermont took place last Tuesday, when
Governor, State and county officers, and members
of Congress were voted for.

We announce with regret the decease of Surgeon
Bernard M. Byrne, of the United States Army
Medical Staff, and for three years attending physi-
cian at Fort Montrie station, on Sullivan's Island.
His disease was typhoid fever of a virulent form,
and terminated fatally on Thursday evening last,
in his forty-sixth year.

For the Intelligencer.

Gist Riflemen.

By order of Capt. H. J. Smith, a meeting of the
"Gist Riflemen" was held on the evening of the
7th inst. On motion of H. C. Hudgins, the fol-
lowing preamble and resolutions were read and
unanimously adopted:

Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God in the
mysterious but All-wise dispensations of His
Providence, to remove from our ranks our beloved
friend and brother soldier, J. A. Thompson; and
whereas it becometh us, at all times, to submit
with humble resignation to the will of Him "who
doeth all things well." Therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of brother Thomp-
son, this Company has lost a true friend, a valuable
member, and an able soldier.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his
afflicted relatives in their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That in token of our respect for our
deceased brother we wear the usual badge of mourn-
ing for thirty days.

Resolved, That a blank page in our minute book
be dedicated to his memory.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in
the Anderson Intelligencer and Gazette.

S. N. WILLIAMS, Clerk, pro tem.

Williamston, Sept. 7, 1860.

UNION DISTRICT.—Our Union friends have had
plenty of rain. The crops are pretty much as
with us.

On Sale-day last an addition was made to their
list of candidates, by Col. R. H. Rice announcing
himself for a seat in the House. For reasons sat-
isfactory to himself he declined a nomination
earlier in the canvass, but has reconsidered that de-
cision.

Contracts are being made for rebuilding on the
burnt district of the village. Some buildings are
now going up. We hope the new erections will be
such as the times demand—such as Unionville
may be proud of.

The postmaster of Union has changed. Mr.
Kaiser has resigned, and Mr. Gregory now has
the appointment.

The District Agricultural Society met yesterday.
We infer that the meeting will not be one of much
interest, as we could hear of no great preparation,
and the election canvass is prosecuted with such
energy as to absorb all other matters—at least to
subordinate them.—Spartanburg Spartan.

A man named Morrison, who stole a
negro woman from Mr. Farris, near Pitts-
burg, in Upshur county, Texas, was pur-
sued, caught in Wood county, taken back
to Pittsburg, and hung on the 9th.

For the Intelligencer.

Privileges of Labor.

The first duty imposed on man in relation to so-
ciety is labor—a duty, the origin and benefit of
which are easily discovered. Man is sent into the
world naked, unprotected and unprovided for. He
does not, like the brute, find his skin clothed
with a sufficient covering, but must provide gar-
ments for himself. He does not, like the ox, find
his nourishment under his feet, but must hunt or
cultivate the ground. To capacitate him for the
performance of these necessary duties, he has re-
ceived a body fitted for labor, and a mind calculat-
ed to direct his exertions, while the external
world has been created with the wisest adaptation
to his constitution, having the material for every
necessary work and elegance he can imagine, or
desire, or create by labor.

No man has a right to live that does not earn
his living. The Scripture tells us "if ye work not
neither shall ye eat." No class is exempted, and
for this is man's body alone suited; he cannot de-
fy the doom without a heavy punishment. If he
need not earn his bread himself, he must substi-
tute laborious pleasures; he must work harder
than a ploughman under the name of hunting, or
he must walk up and down the same street, play
at billiards, bowling or cards. If he does none of
things, or similar, he must grow fat with indig-
ence and consult doctors, with the vain hope of
baffling Nature with impunity for some time longer;
and after a few years of uneasy feelings, it is found
that his heart is diseased, his liver dried up; he
becomes dropsical, loses the use of one half of
his body, or become melancholy and suspicious of
his best friends, or by some such winding up he
arrives at the last scene that ends his common-
place, eventless history.

No product of the field or the sea, however aided
by inventive art, will furnish a welcome repast to
one who sits in listless idleness. It is by labor
man comprehends the existence of Deity, and the
beauty and utility of his works—to adorn the
earth, and bring forth its productive power, and
to expand the human mind and body.

Every person in society should produce physical-
ly or mentally, as much for society as he requires
to receive from society for its full enjoyment.
No father can transmit to his son the right of be-
ing useless to his fellow creatures. The man who
earns not his bread, but eats that of idleness, is
so far as the original intention is concerned
leading a life of doubtful morality. A moral
and intellectual being destined to lead a life of
uselessness; for rich, or poor, strong or weak, ev-
ery idle member of society is either a knave or a
fool. It is only the drones who toil not, who in-
fest the hive of activity, like masses of corruption
and decay. The lords of earth are working men,
who can build up or cast down at their will, and
who retort the sneer of the "soft handed" by
pointing to their trophies wherever art, science, civi-
lization are known.

"STENOGRAPHY ACQUIRED IN FIFTEEN MINUTES."
Any person desirous of learning short hand in an
incredibly short space of time can do so by procu-
ring Carry's Stenographic Chart. His system is
an abbreviation of less than one eighth of common
writing, and is practiced by more reporters than
any other system now in use. After acquiring it
all that is necessary to report a speech or sermon
is practice. Price of chart, with full instructions,
one dollar; ten copies for five dollars. Perfect
satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.
James E. Quinn, agent, Monticello, Sullivan
county, New York.
Any newspaper giving the above (with this
paragraph) one insertion will be entitled to a
copy.

Arrivals at the Hotels.

For week ending Sept. 8, 1860.

AT THE BEESON HOUSE, BY C. C. LANGSTON.
R. G. Lant, J. H. Ely, J. Gant, John Parker,
Henry Fox, Abner Massey, John Kipting, J. Jen-
nings, J. B. McGee, J. S. Lorton, Col. W. Gwynne,
J. W. Cobb, N. K. Sullivan, Pendleton; John Mil-
lwee, Col. T. Parks, Robert Steele, Thos. Geer, J. McPhail,
Col. C. Mattison, J. L. Thornley, D. A. Davis, W. H.
McLeskey, M. E. Mitchell, W. S. Smith, E. J. Major,
D. K. Major, D. Breazeale, J. F. Wilson, Sam'l Brown,
Anderson District; Col. F. A. Hoke, Col. McNeely, J.
W. Crymes, Williamson; Dr. J. W. Puzeman, D. L.
Bozeman, Buttersville; J. W. Duddy, S. E. Duges,
W. E. Adger, Mrs. C. E. Ball, Miss C. Thens, Charles-
ton; J. B. Black, Cokesbury; W. E. McGarter, G. A.
Swygert, H. N. Reid, J. B. S